Wilmington Journal.

## Professional and Business Cards. W. P KENDALL, COX, KENDALL, & CO. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St. · CERS,

ALEXANDER OLDHAM. DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Couon, Flour, Ba-

on and other Country Produce. WALES II BEKARRS.

EDGGIST AND APOTHECARY. No. 45 MARKET STREET. stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, air Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, andreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the rock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. LESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Ha. Ret sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT. LASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE To Distillers of Turpentine, -he is prepared to put May 20-37-1y. in Stills at the shortest notice

## For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. HE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase 'arolina offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail miles from Wilmington, containing over five hunired nores of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation Also, a small sact of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters-or for making are believed to be as desirably located as any ands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

Dec. 19, 1861

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

I BURN WHITE LEAD; Snow White Zinc

" White Gloss Zinc ; sale and retall, by

Linseed ()il, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

## Educational.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open on Monday, the 6th of October The Principal feels justified in saying to the public, that the course of it struction thorough and complete as that of any other of similar grade in the state. All who patronize the School may depend upon this, that careful attention will be paid to the Stustudy, hooing that entire satisfaction shall be given to pa-

the School at \$10 to \$12 per moath.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT, Near STRAU BUSG. Va., Nov. 15th, 1862. GOVERNOR :- I have, this day, tendered to the Adjutant General of the Confederate States, the resignation of my

as Colonel of the 5th Regiment of her State Troops. I am constrained to do so, because, consistently with my sense of dignity and se f-respect, I can no longer serve the Wi h the exception of about twenty five days, sick, I have never been absent from the post of duty. I have served und r several commanders, and have never, in a single instance, en contered a reproof. My Division Commander, Major General Hill, endorses upon my resignation, in substance-" i have three ties recommended Col. McRae for

on received from the Governor of North Carolina

promotion. North Carolina has furnished more troops and has fewer general officers than any other State. I approve Col. McRae's resignation, believing that his self-respect Lieut, General Longstreet and Briz. Gens. Early and hodes, under all of whom I have served and all of whom are familiar with my conduct, have recommended me in ter as of compliment, of which I am justly proud; and there is not an officer of any grade in my division who does not vely concede to me a claim to promision. My regiment has endured hardships- suffered privations, performed labors, ex cuted march s- been exposed to peril, and rendered service equal to any. the actual loss in a single enwhile obeying immediate orders, is not surpassed, proportionately. Wherever it has encamped it has

been remarked for its orderly and honest deportment. It has constantly received the approval of general officers for is promptness and fidelity in responding to every call .-The public journals of the enemy's country-the diaries of officers found on battle fields, and private letsers of other distinguished officers of the army of the enemy, addressed to officers of my regiment, have contributed valuable testimony to its brave and gallant conduct in the as it retained the materia' element, which I had or to form and train, it never faltered. I claim, in h reflection of the lustre it has shed upon Much of the time I have been in the service, I have companded the beigade. This was the case in all the hard trials of the r treat from Manassas-in the exposed service in the tresches at Yorktown, and in that retreat;

t es in Maryland and since that period. At the atte of south Moon sin, this brigade, though isolated apport, nombering scarce a thousand, opposed by a fo ce of sixteen regiments, having all the sevantages of too, held the enemy in check for four hous; the fire of one regiment, the 234, killing the commanding General, lien : that of suother, he 20th, killing the enem 's cannoncers and compelling the abandonment of his guns; whilst a third, the 13th, under Lieut Col. Suffia, th ice cut its way the ugh the enemy's lines with d-sperate determ nation. Gen. coll, I learn, appliands that fight as one of the Yet, on several occasions. I have been compelled to see

" seven Pines." State b. grades were organized. Generals Pender and Anders in were promoted and assigned to North Carolina origades, while the brigade in which I was senior be trained from resigning then, because the impending coefficts around Rienmond, yielding to the cars est selicitation or both Generals Hill and Garland. Since that time. Gen Garland has made the m st favorable ment on of my conduct in the field, and Gen. Hil has renewed the recommendation for my promotion. The appointment of Brigadier to this command has just been and unded in the person of Col. Affred Iverson, of Georgia, who, stuce his entering on active service last summer, has been my junior in the brigade, and for the last two months under my command. I could not consent that a junior

mand me, when no allegation is made of my unfitness or bu', severe as is the tresspass upon the individual pride of North Carolina officers who have lately been obliged to submit to the promotion, in several instances, of c tizens of other States, to the command of brigades exclusively North Carolinian, the slur upon the State is broader, and demands the resentment or her some in the only mode they can manifest it. In the spr it of an earnest protest against this injus ice, individual, and to my State, I resign my commis-

officer in my own command should be promoted to com-

I do not wish, however, to be idle so long as the footsteps of the invader press our soil. If your Excellency can make my rervices available in any copacity however sub-ordinate they are freely tendered—in any service which will not subject me to a renewal of wrong.

I have telt bound to communicate to you, Governor, the reasons which have impeded me to surrender a commission I especially cherished because of the magnanimity ac-Elles. In order to be just to myself, I have been obliged to dwell more upon the subject than my inclinations would prompt I shall very shortly file in the Adj't General's office, a complete narrative of the part borne by the 5th in men, the fate of those dead, and the whereabouts of the

I have the honor to be Governor, your ob't serv't, D. K. MCRAE,

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE.

Old Fuss and Feathers:

The Missou I Massacre.

would have altered our opinion. In the first place, Mc-Niel executed, with every circumstance of borror, ten bonest men for one man not known to be dead, and described by the Abolition papers as a spy. It would have been but ven-hand-d justice to have meted out the exact measure with which he measured .-General Holmes should have been ordered to execute ten Yankee officers for every man murdered by McNiel. In the second place, there should have been no contingency in the question. Mrs Glass, in her directions as to the mode of cooking a hare, says "first of all catch a hare." She would hardly have given this sage direction had she been sure that every one who m ght wish to avail himself of her culmary skill bad a hare-ready caught for the experiment. Gen. Holmes, tike the readers of Mrs. Glass's book, is to catch his hare." In other words, he is to capture his officers bepublic that he is prepared to take contracts in his line | fore he can shoot them. How if he should never catch them? Is this damnable crime to remain forever unpumshed? It is understood that there are always officers, and a plenty of them in our hands. Why not constantly retaliate upon them? In the third place, as matters stand at presant, nothing is easier than for the Yank es to elude all punishment. It will only be necessary to disavow the act, and then the precedent of the Pope case may be pleaded. That miccreant when he sat out on his foray upon the Piedmont region published an order by which he delivered up the whole country to

> He declared, in so many words, that he would not protect the inhabitants against murder, rape, arson and pillage. In reply, the President issued an order subjecting his officers, when captured, to imprisonment, there to expect the punishment of banditti. The march began, and the whole country became a scene of robbery, murder, house-burning and horrors of every description. Finding that he was about to be annihilated by our army, the rascal withdrew his order. Forthwith our retaliatory order was withdrawn, and all the officers we had captured dismissed. Our order, it seems, was issued against Pope's order. The order was the thing three government wagons drove to the jail. One con-Our Government is a wonderful abstractionist, and contrived so completely to slip the necks of Pope's offi cers out of the halter that they laughed at its fulminations. It is clear enough that no retaliation will be made for the Missouri massacre, unless the army take to the Main street, the cortege turned and moved slowthe matter into its own hands.

We cannot, and we do not, suspent the Government of any intention to palter with the people; yet, persons less charitably disposed than we profess to be, will be sure to say that if there were any real intention to retaliate upon the enemy it should have been done at once. There was no occasion for any other order than one to the proper efficer, commanding him to select a which he is prepared to give students in this School is as certain number of Yankee officers of the highest rank in our hands, and to execute them with the proper formalities. There is no other means left us to deal with lents, and special effort made for their advancement in an enemy who is deaf alike to the voice of reason and when he was informed that Gen. Taylor would retaliate for the barbarous act of burning Bayou Sara, replied that in that event he should go on banging among the citizens of New Orleans until he had satisfied himself. Boarding can be obtained in good families convenient to He would not have dared to make such a threat had he the hardihood to retaliate for anything he might do. Richmond Dispatch, 25th.

The Planting Interests.

than there has been the present year. Planters will be or three only showed signs of trepidation. forced to forego the pleasure of pitching a crop of cotannum until the close of the war.

But our people will be all the better off for this omiscles of prime necessity which may be planted profita- not familiar with. bly, which have heretofore been almost wholly neglected. Planters can make as much money during the war by from overwhelming crops of cotton to the neglect of alrate here the various kinds of crops which may be planted with profit. All intelligent farmers know from their own wants, what the people need and absolutely suffer for, even these who have plenty of money wi h which to purchase. The people need not only an abundance of bread and meat, poultry, &c., but a hundred other articles which can only be supplied at present by ters will consider the subject of these remarks maturely &c., planted than were ever planted before, and particular attention should be given to the production of plants possessing medical virtures. Rice ought to be wheat, rye and oats - Montgomery Mail.

From the Palmyra (Missouri) Courier. dered-The Full Particulars of the Scene,

among other persons, an old and highly respected resi- of real value, and information that is nowhere else to be dent of this city, by name, Andrew Allsman. This found. The work should meet with a large circulation person formerly belonged to the 31 Missouri cavalry, because it will be of immense value to every person in though too old to endure all the hardships of very active | the South .- Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel. duty. He was therefore detailed as a kind of special or extra provost marshal's guard or cicerone-making FREDERICKSBURG .- The town of Fredericksburg, himself generally useful in a variety of ways to the mili- | Va., having suddenly become a point on which public tary of the place. Being an old resident and widely ac- interest centres, we deem it appropriate to give a brief quainted with the people of the place and vicinity, be description of the place, more especially for the inforwas frequently called upon for in o mation touching the mation of our distant readers. It is pleasantly situated loyalty of men which he always gave to the extent of in a fertile valley, in Spotsylvania county, on the South his ability, though acting, we believe, in all such cases, bank of the Rapparannock river, at the head of tide with great candor, and actuated solely by a consientious water, 65 miles North of Richmond and 110 miles it in the face of three full and distinct volleys from the desire to discharge his whole duty to his government. - above Coesapeake Bay. The population in 1860 was masses before them, clambered up the rocks, killed and His knowledge of the surrounding country was the 5.080. The town was named in honor of Prince reason of his being frequently called upon to act as a Frederick, father of George III, and was established at guide to scouting parties sent out to arrest dis- an early period of the colonial era. It contains a court I val persons. So efficiently and successfully did house, several churches, an orphan asylum, three banks, te act in these various capacities, that he won the several mills and foundries, three s mi-weekly newspabitter hatred of all the rebels in this city and vicinity, per offices, etc. The Rappahannock affords valuable companying its bestowment by your predecessor, Gov, and they only awaited the coming of a favorable op- motive power, available at the falls above. A canal portunity came at last, when Porter took Palmyra - fords means of transportation for the products of a rich That the villains, with Porter's assent, satisfied their farming country, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg the events of the war, together with a list of its officers and thirst for his blood by the deliberate and predetermined and Potomac Railroad connects the city with the State murder of their helpless victim, no truly loyal man | Capital. Just beyond the limits of the city an unfindoubts. When they killed him, or where, are items of ished monument, begun in 1833, marks the tomb of the the act not yet revealed to the public. Whether he mother of Washington, who died there in 1789. was stabber at midnight by the dagger of the assassin, or shot at midday by the rifle of the guerrilla ; whether Summing Up .- The Knoxville Register thus sums up be was bung, and his body hidden beneath the scanty

The article which we published yesterday with re- Joseph C. Porter-Sir : Andrew Allsman, an aged citi gard to this matter, was written a week ago, before any from his home by a band of persons unlawfully arrayed action had been taken by the authorities. Its publica- against the peace and good order of the State of Missouri, tion was unavoidably delayed until there had already and which band was under your control, this is to notify appeared an order to Gen. Holmes directing him to re- you that, unless the said Andrew Allsman is returned unquire the surrender of the murderer, McNiel, or in the who have belonged to your band, and unlawfully sworn by harmed to his fam ly within ten days from date, ten men event of a refusal, to execute ten of the first officers of you to carry arms against the government of the United the enemy that should fall into his bands. This order States, and who are now in custody, will be shot as a mete had escaped our notice; yet we do not know that it reward for their crimes, among which is the i legal restraining of said Alleman of his liberty, and, if not returned, presumptively aiding in his murder.

Your prompt attention to this will save much suffering. W. R STRACHAM,

P. M. General Dist. N. F. Mo. Per order of Brig. Gen. Commanding McNiel's column. A written duplicate of this notice he caus d to be was in the frequent communication with her busband. subsequent to the date of this potice, it is impossible that, with all his varied channels of information, he remained unapprized of Gen. McNeil's determination in

Many of the rebels believed the whole thing was simply intended as a scare-declaring that McNeil did not dare (?) to carry out the threat.

The ten days elapsed, and no tidings came of the murdered Allsman. It is not our intention to dwell at length upon the details of this transaction. The tenth day expired with last Friday. On that day ten rebel their lives the penalty demanded. The names of the men thus selected were as follows:

Willis Baker, Lewis county: Thomas Humston, Lewis county; Morgan Bixier, Lewis county; Herbert Hudson, Ralis county; Capt. Thomas A. Smder. Monroe county; Eleaz r Lake, Scotland county; Hiram Smith, Knex county.

o'clock on the following day they would all be shot at Most of them received the announcement with com-

spiritual adviser to prepare them for their sudden en-

trance into the presence of their Maker.

At a little after 11 o'clock, A. M. the next day. tained four and each of the others three rough board general insurrection in that State upon the appearance of a the cavaleade started for the grounds Proceeding east ly southward as far as Malone's livery stable. Thence nearly to the residence of Col. James Culbertson -There throwing down the fences, they turned northward, entering the fair grounds half a mile east of the town,

on the west side, and driving within the circular am-

of humanity. The beast Butler, but the other day, pagoda, or music stand, in the centre of the ring. Each Militia, were drawn up in a single line, extending north cutioners run immediately at the east base of the pagonot believed that the Confederate Government had not da, leaving a space between them and the coffins of enforcement. The writer, with two or three others of Gen line upon either bank of these executioners.

The arrangements completed, the doomed men knelt It is certain that unless peace becomes established while the Rev. R. M. Rhodes offered up a prayer. At | c owds of able-bodied men gazed upon the army with sto between the warring sections, or at least the blockade | the conclusion of this each prisoner to a his seat upon | of our ports shall be raised during the next three or the foot of his coffin, facing the muskets which in a four months, there will be less cotton planted next year | few moments were to launch them into eternity. I'wo

The most noted of the ten was Capt. Thomas A. ton next spring, from their inability to purchase bag- Snider of Munroe county, whose capture at Shelbyville, ging, rope and twine wherewith to bale it, at any price. in the disguire of a woman, we related several weeks If the outside world suffer from the want of cotton since. He was now elegantly attired in a suit of black now, their prospects of obtaining a supply are still more broadcloth and a white vest. A luxurious growth of gloomy in the future, and manufactures and consumers beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders, which in Europe and the United States have only to "grin with his fine personal appearance, could not but bring and bear it," if their rulers do not choose to inaugu- to mind the handsome but vicious Absalom. There rate the necessary policy for obtaining what we now was nothing especially worthy of note in the appearance have and encourage us to plant more. There will of the others. One of them, Willis Baker, of Lewis scarcely be one eighth of a crop of cetton planted per county, was proven to be the man, who, last year, shot

A few minutes after one o'clock, Col. Strachan, the producing edible vegetables, as they formerly realized with the prisoners. Two of them accepted bandages for the eyes, the rest refused. A hundred spectators most everything else. It is hardly necessary to enume had gathered around the amphitheatre, to witness the impressive scene. The awful stillness of death per-

vaded the place. The officer in command now stepped forward and gave the words of command-" Ready! aim! fire!"-I'he discharges, ho vever, were not made simultaneously, probably through a want of previous understanding of the orders and at the same time at which to fire .our own planters and farmers. We trust that the plan- I wo of the rebels fell back upon their coffins and died instantly. Capt. Snider sprang forward and fell with during the ensuing winter. Without their aid a large his head towards the soldiers, his face upward, his hands portion of the non-producing people must approach the | cl. sped upon his breast, and the left leg drawn half way verge of starvation next year, and we much fear that up. He did not move again but diel immediately there will be severe suffering before next year's crops He had requested the soldiers to aim at his heart, and can be gathered. There should be many more millions | they obeyed but too implicitly. The other seven were | Ha dee's expectations were being realized. General Brag. bushels of potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, cabbage, okra, not killed outright; so the reserves were called in, who reached the battle ground at 9 A M. + xee tasharp fi ht dispatched them with their revolvers.

A SOUTHEREN ALMANAC FOR 1863 .- "The Confedrate cultivated wherever an acre of suitable land can be States Almanac and Repository of useful knowledge for am's division was removed from the left to our right; Suck. | we ded into one mass, could be contained in a cube of found; but above all, let there be an abundance of corn, the year 1863." The publisher, Mr. H. C. Clarke has ner occupied the centre and Anderson the lett. The largest nugget of gold in the world Horrible Yankee Ourrage Ten Confederates Mur- omical calculations, &c, it embraces a great extent and their feet as le surely and noiselessly, as if they were only Saturday last, the 18th inst., witnessed the perform- ting to the Southren States, their resources, population, ance of a tragedy in this quiet and beautiful city of trade, commerce, &c.; the latest statistics and reports Colonel, was assigned to the command of tieneral Galland Palmyra, which, in ordinarily peaceful times, would have from the various departments of the Confederate Gov | ed by the coo', business-like operations going on before created a protound sensation throughout the entire ernment; statistics and reports from the individual country, but which now scarcely produces a distinct States of the Confederacy. Also valuable tables from ked looking men walked into the harvest of death before ripple upon the surface of our turbelent social tide. | the United States census of 1860. To which is added It will be remembered by our readers that on the oc- a diary of the present war, and a chronicle of the leadcasion of Porter's descent upon Palmyra, he captured ing events for the past year. The whole forming a book

PROMOTED .- Our readers will be pleased to learn Ex-President Buchanan has published an elaborate defence against the charges of inefficiently preferred against the wave—we know not. But that he was an dominished an ensure of Bryantsville, the principal Confederate and I got a the earnest solicitation of a number of young men in the South cares which. Both are miserable old dotards. With ample provisions, the South cares which. Both are miserable old dotards. Nothing remains of 'Old Buck' but his cockwell knavery, and of Sect, but his vanity and egotism. Their vices live, their virtues have rotted.

Also, and his movements the pike, and his movements decade an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of a number of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of Sevent of the same of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, the principal Confederation of Sevent of the same of young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, and I you of I will be principal Confederation of Sevent of the same of young men in the Sevent of the Sevent of the same of Young men indicated an ensect of Bryantsville, and I you of Young men in the Sevent of

From the Charleston Courier. General Brage's ff entucky Campaign. MOBILE, October 30th, 1862.

I close my role as your correspondent from Gen. Bragg's army with a brief sketch of the leading events of the expedition. This is a daty I owe you first, and I owe a higher duty to the cause of justice and truth to correct the multitudinous errors and misstatements which abound in the newspapers, and which give vent to the disappointment of those who are in rage with a General because he did not realize their absurdly exaggerated expectations and perform impossibilities. Those who have tried the two very diverse methods of making war-first around one's own hearth or in his sanctum planning and figh ing battles with pen and paper; and second, in the field, with its fatigues, its privations, its marches, its sleeplesss nights and at xioaand hungry days, its perils and responsibilities, soon become aware of the mighty difference. The assailants of G. n. Bragg are principally of the first class of warmakers. Gen. Bragg himself stood under the responsibilities of the placed in the hands of the wife of Joseph C. Forter, at | chief of the second class. Had he acted upon the proher residence, in Lewis county, who, it was well known, gramme of the pen and ink strategists, nothing is easier to show than that, sooner or later, he would have lost his army, and with the Southern cause from Tennessee to the The notice was published widely, and as Porter was in built of Yexico; for, that army lost, there was no other, Northern Missouri during the whole of the ten days | either in esse or in posse to have shielded the Guif States Then, indeed, would he have justly called down upon his head the censures of a lost and subjuga ed people.

Gen. Bragg marched to Kentucky up in a mili ary gramme which ought to have been fully comprehended at home, and which was clearly set forth in his first proclama tion to the people of Kentucky. He went at the head of liberating army, not by its own force to conquer Kentucky their own off irts to throw off the Ab lition yoke. He said to that people, distinctly, if you would be tree, rise is erms, and I have the power, with your asstance, to re deem you If you do not value your liber ies sufficientl to risk life and property in their a tainment. I shad return from the state and leave you to your fare. Upon this pro prisoners, already in custody, was selected to pay with gramme he entered Kentucky. Upon t'e is lure of its principal condition, to-wil: the armed uprising of Ken tucky, he left it in strict accordance with his original and fixed plan. Ger. Bragg nor any other some man in his a my ever for a moment believed that it was in his power will the army under his command-hiroic and sell sacrifleting as that army was and is, but reaching in actual numerica strength, not one half of the most in derate, popular an newspaper estimate-to conquer Kentucky and hold against the Frde ansts. He could not have done it, ever These parties were informed on Friday evening, that | had be fought a dozen battles and not lost one; for the sim unless Mr. Allsman was returned to his family by one | ple reason that each victory would have weakened him without the means of repair, while from the hiving popula tion of the Northwest and by means of a country perment ed with railroads, the enemy had the power to repair and reintorce after every defeat and present his original strength posure or indifference. The Rev. James S. Green of against the daily waning forces of his a tagodist. A sac

this city remained with them during that night as their | cession of victories would have colminated in Gen. Bragg' ruin, and then what would have been the condition of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi? Clearly at the mercy of the enemy. The plan of the Kentucky campaign was based upon the most positive and, as we believed, reliable promises of a Confederate army. Not only at Tupelo, where the plan was

rison and seated in the wagons, one upon each coffin. mencement of the long and tollsome march, these assa A sufficient guard of soldiers accompanied them and ances were confidently and earnestly repeated. Gen. Kirny insurgents, and when he reached the Kentuck : line and apturning east it entered the Hannibal road, pursuing it | proached the villages and towns of that once warlike people, he looked for the first rush of the 50,000 men that had phitheatrical ring, paused for the final consummation of erty. He found, on the contrary, scowling Unionate, and friends who dared not express their joy above a whisper. The ten coffins were removed from the wagons and | with fear and trembling for the consequences. At Hodginsplaced in a row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line | ville, after a hot and dusty march, he was offered a dinner north and south, about fifteen paces east of the central | prepared for him, and smuggled into the back door to par coffin was placed upon the ground, with its foot east | Harronsburg, and where it was to encamp for the night. and head west. Thirty soldiers of the Missouri State (Gen Bragg having gone forward several dass in advance.) over an hour in the street, waiting for some citizen of the place to pluck up courags and offer him hospitalities for the night. It was done at last upon the simulated plea of twelve or thirteen paces. Reserves were drawn up in | Bragg's staff, were quartered that night with one of the He didn't want to be forced into the contest. He was wuupon the grass between their coffins and the soldiers, ling to give up all his slaves to enjoy peace. In the streets, lid indiff rence-not a cheer, not a recruit. Up to this time, Meastime, the army had halted at Barastown a week ally the Kentucky secessionists at Lexington, Frankfort the force they suppose that he had. and other towns. Gen. Buckner published a patriolic appesl to his countrymen. General Bragg issued commissions to raise companies, regiments and brigades To encourage the people the army advanced in the direction of exiogt n to Harrodsburg. Every h ng was said and done pected It was all in vain. Whatever the motives, and I | Pennessee Railroad. have no time to discuss motives, the simple fact is that Kentucky did not respond. The 50 000 armed men did not | munfordsville, and other places. come, and after a march of nearly 300 miles, Gen. Bragg and killed Ezekel Pratt, his Union neighbor, near Wil- found the ke stone of his entire plan of can paign dropped munition than we carried into Kentucky. liamstown, in that county. All the others were rebels out. Then and there Gen. Bragg would have been fully sion to plant cotton. There are a hundred other arti- of lesser note, the particulars of whose crimes we are justified to making his dispositions for abandoning a State the tailure of Kentucky sputt, he turned his attention to provost marshal general, and Rev. Rhodes shook hands | Buell, who was advancing upon him in two heavy columns | Richmond, Muniordsville, and Perryville, and our cavalry the one by way of Bardstown, and the o her by way of whoped him in twe ty smaller ones. Frankfort. His headquarters were at Harrodsburg, about midwa, between the two places. The problem to be s ived was which of these hostile columns was to make the n the direction of Frankfort, and he communicated to Gen. Bragg his positive belief that the real attact was threatenreinforcemen's General Withers' division of the army of the Mississippi was dispatched to his support Meantime, the other three divisions of that army, under Gens Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson, comm need by General Polk and Hardee, was o dered to move to Perryville, o miles south or Harrodsburg. This movement was com-Hardee informed General Bragg, by a courier, that they were in front of the main army of G neral Buell, that General commanding in person; that a battle would be lought next day, and that his presence was n eded. The sound of articlery announced at sonrise on the 8th that has now in press in this city, a most valuable Almanac of battle formed, the men sil quietly rested upon the weighs twenty two hundred and seventeen conces, and is for 1863. Besides a carefully prepared calendar, astron-order "attention" was given, when our troops got upon The annual product of gold at variety of the second structure of variety of very useful and important information rela- ordered to resome a march. With the same composure and without a sound, at the command "forward," the whole line moved forward in beaut ful order. All my conceptions of thitu rah and din and dust of a bottle were contoundthem with all the composure, and much less of the bostie. that a merchant would exhibit in calking to his counting room after breakfast They had not advanced fift, yards times to the present day. before the enemy's artillery-before that fi ing at random -opened with all their fury. In a few moments, the sharp cutting sound of musketry rolled along the line. A desperate battle of infantry, accompanied by the deep base of field ordnance, here commenced. For nearly two hours our brave troops stood their ground receiving and deliver-

drove away gumers and infantry, and we e masters of the position. Then, for the first time, the Confederate heroes stood. gave voice in a cheer of victory. The long line of infantry pushed farward, drove the enemy from the field, and slept on it that night. Our wounded were removed to the hospital prepared for them during the night; the enemy's dead and dying were left even without a Federal surgeon to attend the o, and next morning came plethera. "Prior to the separation, the amount of cur- ed her husband, Isaac Northrop, in Wilmington, and saw a flag of truce asking permission to bury the dead. Yet portunity to gratify their desire for revenge. The op- extending to a point forty miles West of the town, at- Gen. Buell regarded as the most truthful and gentlemanly of our enemy's Generals, reports to his Government that battle the attack was made by us. Bueil was not ready for | being of the nature of funded dept. We are, therefore, a fight. On the evening of the battle he was heavily rein- a hundred millions above the limit of wealth. Our busifor Gen. Bragg to concentrate his army. This he did at ness is to come down to it; and the best means of doing forced, and was in such strength that t became necessary Harrodsburg. Two days after, this being done, and news it, and keeping it down, is the public. It would at once Mr. John E. Niemyer, aged 2 months. coming to headquarters that Buell was marching upon him be done, if the holders of a hundred millions of currency by the Perryville Pike. Gen. Bragg marched out to meet | would invest it in bonds. It will have to be done by him, selecting a be utiful battle ground of open and undathis conversion, effected by some process, direct or inthe marits of the controversy between Old Buck and soil of some oaken thicket, or left as food for hogs to that the Rev. James H. McNeill, whose name appears clined the universal regret of our direc. The Government is obliged to have means, and Amelia Barker. fatten upon; or whether, like the ill fated Wheat, his as the Editor of the North Carolina Pre-hyterian, has troops, for all were confident of a splendid victory. Buell it is obliged to obtain them from our own people. It is withdrew his advance from the pike, and his movements our interest as well as our duty to furnish them readily."

ing the deadless volleys. Our lines could not be ordered

torward, for, fifty yards further, they would have been en-

planted upon a hill with shelving rocks in front, supported

by heavy columns of infastry, were in position to sweep

the Confederate lines had they mov d forward. These bat-

teries had to be taken, and from their position it seemed

to every military eye that human strength and courage

could not effect it. The desperate duty devolved upon Gen

Maney and his glorious Tennessee brigade. They charged

fliaded by a murderous fire of artillery. Two batteries,

general officers, it was determined, with one dissenting voice. te evacuate the State. Generals Buckner and Preston, both Kentuckians, and both having the largest stakes of fortune and teeling in the issue, were decidedly in favor of the homeward movement. Had there been doubt or hesitat on before, the news just then arrived of the reverse to our arms at Corinth, removed them, and showed how

clear was the duty and necessity of saving the Kentucky urmy for Southern defence. The retreat was conducted in order and with wonderful

miles distant to the right of us, and the same distance from Laucaster. If he had occupied Lancaster, the immense eint upon that point was made. Buell fell into the trap and m sed away from Danville round towards Lexington -When the gallant Wheeler, who was watching he enemy at Danville, reported this fact, General Polk exclaimed: "God has opened the door for us!" The march was immediately commenced: the trains properly guarded in front. he army following, and Lancaster was passed by the entire column without firing a gun After everything had gone lear, the enemy's cavalry came up and got a good dressg from Morgan and Wheeler, who brought up the rear. the one of Kirby Smith, who marched by the Big Hill road and the other of Brack, who marched by the Crab Orchard road. The enemy followed, but at a respectable distance, for some firty m les, Wheeler with his cavalry and artillery ragged mountain pass, the scene of one of General Zollicofer's fights, he gave them battle for the last time. The oursuit ceased, and the immense trains of the two armies

apture o a ri g e wagon by the enemy. Upon the faiture of Kentucky to play her part in the programme of the campaign, we do not see how any man who looked beyond the limits of that field and refi-cted how vital the preservation of Gen Bragg's army was in view of l military operations in the routh this winter, could hesitate leveling of a mole-hill. The New York He ald said, a to approve the ju gment of the council of war that it was necessary to retire from Kentucky. Of all men in that army Gen. Bragg was the one to whom such a conclusion was most difficult. His was the responsionity, his the army should fail to reach Richmond before the winter pride, his were the shoulders to bear the censures of the | set in. The winter is at hand, and the situation of that exigent and upreflecting, for a baffled plan and defeated campaign. I must confess that Gea. Bragg never seemed morally greater in my eyes, than when he announced to me his determination. I wrote you from Bardstown that the Keniuckians were not coming up to the mark, and I expressed my apprehension that they would not. The monent I became convinced of this. I felt that every hour's delay was fraught with danger to the army. I apprehendd that Gen. Bragg's pride and hopes would keep him in and come at us from whatever quarter they may, they These matters were the topics of free conversation among the officers, at their messes and over their camp fires, and lthough since we came back I have heard of some officers

and men weeping with vexation because Kentucky was abandoned. I can say with truth that pending the suspense and danger of the position, I never met one officer or soldier who did not fully agree with me, that the army was in seize the Raitroads of the State in the event of their coffins. The condemned men were conducted from the conceived, but at Chattanooge, up to the day of the come ed out of Kentucky the better for it and the general cause. a perilons position, and that the sooner Gen. Bragg marchwith me, that Buell could have been thrashed at any time when he would have given us battle. This he studiously no necessity for any such step, for if the authorities will avoided during the whole campaign. Battle was forced do their duty the managers of our different Railro ds upon him at Perryville. We were literally in an enemy's will do theirs. country, two hundred miles from our base. We could not ven get information, much less active help, from the people. An unprecedented drought had stopped nearly all the our mills. To subsist the army in bread, it was necessary to scatter it and occupy a wide extent of country. Yet a force of 70.000 enemies near us required our own concentration. We had lost hope of reinforcement from the Kentuckians, and except in Gen. Breckinridge's divison, we had If the General was entertained at a secession house, it was be weakened for the next fight. The enemy could reinforce without limit, and the end would be the dissolution of a noble army and the loss of its splendid armament, its stores

Having determined to retire, a battle was to be avoided. which thriving town Gen. Polk led the army on its march to for a battle would risk the safety of the supplies, involve | managers of these works, at any time, are the legitithe abandonment of our wounded, and the embarrassment the march. The prime object had become to save the the writer was with Gen. Polk, when he sat on his horse for army to fight for the South, and it was accomplished in a most skillful and soldierly style.

But, while the campaign failed in its main object, the reemption of Kentucky, can it be said to have been without rais? What is the testimony of the enemy? He regards the fruits of the campaign as ours, and he does not hesitate to praise the boldness of the condition, the fortitude and courage with which our troops made a most wonderful tile country, and in the face of an enemy double our own in strength, with all our gains in arms, munitions, provisions and clothing. The Abolition Government testifies its opinthe only Kentuckian that had actually taken up arms ion by deposing Suell, and some Southern newspapers and to the cause of the Confederacy, and how zealously they with us was Col. Johnston, a sephew of the late Gen. A. S. of er military critics testifies theirs by abusing Bragg, be- labored for the service as managers of the two principal Johnston. We had then been in Kentuck over two weeks. cause Le did not conquer Kentucky, occupy Louisville and Cincinnati, and end the performance by marching round to Gen. Buckner, Col. Johnston and others were sent off to Baltimore and Washington; and all this with not one half

1st. Baell, who had been threatening Chattanooga and even A lanta, was forced to evacuate East Tennessee in 2d North Alabama was thereby relieved from Federal

3d. We got possession of Cumberland Gap, the doorway. great army at Louisvide, and his appearance was soon ex through that mountain to Knoxville and the Virginia and 4th. We took from 18 to 20 000 prisoners at Richmond. 5th We brough off a far greater amount of arms and am-6th. Jeans enough to clothe the army of the Mississippi

were brought off-besides what Gen. Smith obtained. 1 and per ple that would not strike for their own freedom - snow not what this amounts to, but I understand it is, as it | the State, the officers of our Railroads will do theirs. Abandoning all hope of aid, and supremely disgussed with bught to be, from his longer stay in the State, much larger. 7 h. We heat the en my in three considerable battles at 8 h. And last, we have paid a deb' of honor due by the

in army to help her liberation, and her exclusion would be attack, and which the feint. Gen Kirby Emi h was posted no longer an obstacle n honor or on pri ciple to a treaty t peace with the United States. The only real mistakes of the campaign are, in my judgment-lat, that from the first advance of Gen. Sm th. in uly, the rich supp ies of Kentucky were not gathered and ent back to the routh; a d 2d, that prominent Unionist hestages were not brought away to guarantes the good reatment of our friends in the ctate.

In another letter, I propose briefly to notice sor e of the unfair criticisms upon Gen. Bragg's campaign, and to show pleted by the evening of the 7 h Oct. On that night, Gen | that they are founded upon the most erroneous views of the

A cubic inch of gold is worth at \$18 69, per ounce, one bun ir d and 'crty six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred on our left early in the morning, nothing but a titlery had ars; a cubic yard, six millions eight hundred and eleven been yet used in the contest. General Bragg accompanied thousand seven bundred and seventy six dollars. The e'clock all the disposi ions were made for battle Cheath- mated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which.

> ... 250,000,000 The whole quantity of gold which has been extracted rom the surface and bowels of the earth from the earliest

> Confederate States Fluances. he Richmond Enquirer says that the subject of the curency may be intelligently understood, and to correct many

misapprehensions and exaggerations," presents some facts

which it says, may be accepted as correct, viz: The debt of the Government at this time may be thus stated. We use round numbers for convenience, taking the reasury Notes, currency, essury Notes, interest bearing,

Funded debt These figures, both as to currency, and the amount of the public debt, are much smaller than is generally under-

The Enquirer argues briefly to show that from the destruction of exchange and other causes, \$150,000,000 for suffering humanity.

In Marion, 8. C. October 31st. 1862, of yellow fever, after an illness of four days, Mrs. SUSAN A. P. NORTHROP, may be assumed as the amount of corrency which the country can bear without experiencing the effect of a the Confederates were repulsed at every point," In the handred and filty millions—the interest-bearing notes

charged 37 cents per square for each insertion after the first are No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

The Condition of the Capital.

McClellan lost the command of "the Grand Army" because he would not make an immediate advance, in obedience to a peremptory order. Burnside, we are obliged to conclude, incurred the order in assuming the command of the displaced General. The urgency of the order to McClellan was prompted by the rapid passing away of the season within which operations would success. The route chosen was to Cumberland Gap by be practicable. Yet it does not appear that any thing the Lancaster road. The enemy was near Danville, ten has been gained by the substitution. Nearly three weeks have elapsed since the date of McClellan's distrain of wagons which had to be sent in advance could not charge. It is aftogether uncertain whether three weeks have pa sed. It was necessary to deceive Buell into the more of weather practicable for military operations rebelief that Lexington was our real point of destination. A main. Burnside is still more than sixty miles from the city which he is expected to take before the Winter checks him; and between him and that city stands an army of veterans, the best, the bravest, the most determined troops, as we verily believe, that ever faced a foe, under the command, too, of a General who is a thorough master of the art of war, and who possesses perlectly the confidence of his men. McClellan knew what was before him, and therefore refused to advance. He had learned a lesson on the Chickshominy and in Mary -. land, that was of more weight with him than orders from Washington. But the condition on which urning upon sim every few miles and forcing him to form Burnside took command was, that he should adver co. the and fight him several times each day. At Wild Cat. a at whatever hazard. Can be do it? His very first at p forward is obstructed. In his rage he threatens to batter down a town, the destruction of which will not benefit teached the Gap, over mountains and rivers, without the him nor injure us, in a military point of view. It would be wanton and fruitless vandalism, bringing distress and suffering on a few thousand non-combatants, chiefly women and children, but not smoothing away the difficulties to a forward movement more than the short time age, that the Lincoln Government could better lose five hundred millions of dollars than that its army is as here described. There is an imperative necessity for them to do an impossible thing. An immediate advance is indispensable, but, alas for them, it is impracticable. What is most likely to result is, another "change of base"-a make-shift to mollily public impatience, by arousing fresh hopes. Let them change

> will still find themselves confronted by impossibilities. Richmond is safe for the winter. Richmond Whig.

> The Legislature and the Railroads. We see that gentlemen in the Legislature propose to refusal to transport provisions purchased by the State for the use of the poor, &c. This may be very well, but we think we can assure that body that there wil be

Since the commencement of the war, no man or set of men among us have labored more untiringly for the good of the State and Confederacy, than the Presidents and employees of our Railroads, and we are satisfied that any change, even in times of great military necessity by which the Roads would be placed in new and one from home. If we fought and conquered, we would inexperienced hands, would only make matters worse. We have had the misfortune to see and feel something of the effects of military seizures of Railroad transportation, and in the case we refer to, neither private or public property was saved to any extent. The best mate officers whose business it is to know their capacity, and how to have the greatest amounts of transportation

done in the shortest possible time. We should deeply regret to see the management of our Roads taken by seizure, from such men as John D. Whitford, Thos. Webb, Dr. Hawkins, Wm. Johnson, S. D. Wallace, and Messrs. Fremont, Sumner, Dunn and others who know their duty and perform it, and march over mountains and rivers, and got back from a hos- placed in the hands of inexperienced committees appointed by State or any other authority. We all know, too, how the lamented Ashe and Fisher were devoted roads in the State. John D. Whitford, too, as P sident of the A. and N. C. Railroad and as General Transportation Agent for the Government at G .dsboro', has discharged his duty with a zeal and fill lity that entitles him to the lasting gratitude of every man who has the good of the State and country at heart.

We suppose no one in the Assembly has any serioudea that such seizure will be necessary, but the mention of the matter is calculated to create the impression with some, that the managers of the Railroads require some such threat to force them to perform a plain and We are sure that if the Legislature will do its duty

in providing for the families of soldiers and others requiring aid, and in providing means for the defence of Raleigh Daily Progres.

FROM BELOW -Since the general " Skeedaddle " of the Yankees from Gen. Martin some days ago, we have infederate States to Kentucky. We have offered ber heard nothing from them of importance. The idea prevails hereabouts that they have left Plymouth and gone to some parts to us unknown. Probably their destination is the James River, as the signs of the times seems to indicate an attack upon Richmond at an early period by Gen. Burnsides. We predict that when the General undertakes that interesting enterprise he will tail, and will soon be travelling that same road which his friends Pope and McClellan nave marked out for

From the direction of Greenville, we learn the on Monday last a Yankee gunboat steamed up the liver from Washington, as far as Taft's, a few mil s elow Greenville, but was fired into by our men from the banks of the river, whereupon they (the Yankees) wheeled about and made their course for Washington, bombing the woods as they went down. We have heard of no casualties on either side. Tarboro' Southerner, 22d inst.

ANOTHER YANKEE RAID .- A letter from a correspondent informs the Rienmond Enquirer, that on Sunday last, a scout of about one hundred Yankees came up from Williamsburg as far as Barhamsville, driving in some of our pickets and capturing others stationed 100,000 at James' Gate. Turning to the left from Barhamsville, they proceeded down the Diascund road, as far as 139.000,000 the bridge, capturing 4 of them. Still continued their successful raid, they came upon two of the pickets from the same post, who had been in search of torage, and deliberately shot both of them, without even demanding a surrender. Having succeeded in capturing twelve horses, killing two and making prisoners of six of Col. Shingler's command, the Yankees made their way rapidly back to Williamsburg .- Petersburg Express.

> MARRIEO. In this town, on the 26th inst , by Rev. A. Paul : epfton, Mr. WM. H. GROTGEN to Miss NANCY LICKS.

In Wilmington, October 13th, 1862, of yellow ever, I-AAC NORTHROP, aged 66 years, one month sud 16 60 000,000 days. He was born in Newtown, Connecticut, but for the last forty-three years resided in Wilmington. He enjoyed ir an eminent degree the confidence of his follow cit zens, and those who knew him best, know that he was an hones man. When the yellow fever first appeared in the place. though urged to leave, he remained to help prevent famue which he feared more than the fever. He died a martyr

aged 50 years. Two weeks previous to her attack she visitrency in the Confederate States was something upwards him breathe his last. They had been separated but a few of \$80,000. Our circulation, as above stated, is two weeks during their married life of thirty-three years. They were " lovely and pleasant in their lives and in their death they were not divided." Their bodi's rest together in Oakdale Cemetery, their spirits are remited in heaven.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy. In this town, on the 23d inst , EARNEST, infant child of In this town, on the 14th October, of yellow fever, WIL

LIAM GEORGE THOMAS BARKER, aged 6 years and 10 Also, on the 17th of October, infant son of John A. and Also, on the 19th of October, of yellow fever, Mrs

AMELIA, wife of John A. Barker, aged 32 years and 0